Year 4 Home Learning Grid – 22nd June 2020
Additional Resources and Links

Maths

Try to do these things every day:

Remember to log on to **MyMaths, Times Table Rockstars** and/or **Hit the Button.**

Marvellous me badges will be sent to those children who make progress every week.

MyMaths.co.uk

https://login.mymaths.co.uk/login

Times Tables Rock Stars

https://play.ttrockstars.com/auth/school/student/36238

Hit the Button

https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button

Number and Place Value

1. Continue these number sequences:

9, 18, 27, 36, 45, _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ ,

775, 750, 725, 700, _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ ,

5, 4, 3, 2, _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ ,

2. Find 100 less than these numbers:

3912 _____

9201 _____

1083 _____

3. Find 1000 less than these numbers:

59 003 _____

17 351 _____

20 882 _____

Addition and Subtraction

1. Complete these calculations mentally:

421 + 50 = _____

376 + 200 = _____

250 - 99 = _____

2. Complete these calculations:

	1	3	5	7
+	2	6	4	1

	3	5	9	2
+	4	2	3	8

	7	9	8	5
-	1	3	4	2

	5	3	1	9
-	3	2	6	7

3. Complete these calculations:

3410 + _____ = 5655

6720 – _____ = 5220

4. Use appropriate calculations to solve these problems.

a) At a cinema, there is room for 750 people in a screen. If the cinema sells 641 tickets for a screen, how many are left? _____

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Fractions

1. Continue the number sequences.

$\frac{2}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{5}{10},$ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

$\frac{56}{100}, \frac{54}{100}, \frac{52}{100}, \frac{50}{100},$ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

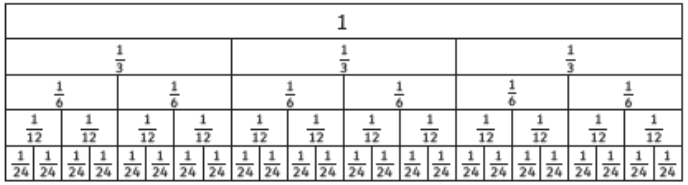
2. Find $\frac{6}{8}$ of these bananas.

3. a) What fraction of the shape is shaded? _____

b) Write 2 equivalent fractions to the amount shaded.

_____

4. Use the fraction wall to help you answer these questions.



a) How many sixths are equivalent to $\frac{2}{3}$? _____

b) How many twelfths are equivalent to $\frac{6}{24}$? _____

c) How many twenty-fourths are equivalent to $\frac{5}{6}$? _____

d) Would you rather have $\frac{7}{12}$ or $\frac{15}{24}$ of a cake? Why? _____

_____

5. Complete these calculations:

$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{10} =$ _____ = _____

$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{8} =$ _____

$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{2}{9} =$ _____

$\frac{4}{6} - \frac{1}{6} =$ _____ = _____

6. Put these fractions in order from smallest to largest.

$\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{5}{6}$

Smallest **Largest**

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Fractions and Decimals

1. Match the decimal to its equivalent fraction.

$\frac{1}{2}$	0.01
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.6
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.5
$\frac{6}{10}$	0.1
$\frac{1}{100}$	0.75

2. Complete the table. One has been done for you.

	÷ 10	÷ 100
13	1.3	0.13
42		
68		
3		

3. Round these decimals to the nearest **whole** number.

1.2 _____

5.6 _____

2.21 _____

3.5 _____

1.55 _____

4. Compare these decimals using <, > or =.

0.5 ☐ 0.05 1.02 ☐ 1.020 3.75 ☐ 3.775

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Times Tables Test 1

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Calculate:

5. 8 × 7 = _____
6. 9 × 5 = _____
7. 11 × 3 = _____
8. 10 × 8 = _____
9. 3 × 4 = _____
10. 6 × 5 = _____
11. 66 ÷ 6 = _____
12. 32 ÷ 4 = _____
13. 27 ÷ 3 = _____
14. 72 ÷ 8 = _____
15. 18 ÷ 2 = _____
16. 120 ÷ 10 = _____

Complete these calculations

17. 6 × _____ = 24
18. 81 ÷ _____ = 9

19. A group of 60 children go on a school visit. They are divided into equal groups of 6. How many groups are there?

_____

20. Jack takes 9 tests and scores 7 in each test. What is his total score?

_____

Times Tables Test 2

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Calculate:

5. 9 × 5 = _____
6. 6 × 6 = _____
7. 12 × 4 = _____
8. 9 × 10 = _____
9. 5 × 8 = _____
10. 9 × 8 = _____
11. 50 ÷ 5 = _____
12. 28 ÷ 7 = _____
13. 33 ÷ 3 = _____
14. 42 ÷ 7 = _____
15. 12 ÷ 4 = _____
16. 24 ÷ 8 = _____

Complete these calculations

17. 8 × _____ = 56
18. 32 ÷ _____ = 4

19. Buns are sold in bags of 6 at the school fair. The buns have been packed in 11 bags. How many buns are there?

_____

20. Four judges award 24 overall. They each award the same score. What score did they each give?

_____

Times Tables Test 3

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Calculate:

5. 6 × 9 = _____
6. 7 × 5 = _____
7. 8 × 3 = _____
8. 10 × 10 = _____
9. 5 × 6 = _____
10. 9 × 8 = _____
11. 36 ÷ 3 = _____
12. 28 ÷ 4 = _____
13. 24 ÷ 2 = _____
14. 56 ÷ 8 = _____
15. 72 ÷ 9 = _____
16. 9 ÷ 3 = _____

Complete these calculations

17. 6 × _____ = 48
18. 108 ÷ _____ = 9

19. 84 carrots are planted in rows of 7 carrots. How many rows are there?

_____

20. How many wheels will 12 tricycles have?

_____

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Times Tables Test 4

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Calculate:

5. 9 × 4 = _____
6. 3 × 3 = _____
7. 11 × 6 = _____
8. 12 × 12 = _____
9. 6 × 5 = _____
10. 10 × 8 = _____
11. 66 ÷ 6 = _____
12. 45 ÷ 5 = _____
13. 32 ÷ 4 = _____
14. 108 ÷ 9 = _____
15. 48 ÷ 8 = _____
16. 22 ÷ 2 = _____

Complete these calculations

17. 5 × _____ = 55
18. 56 ÷ _____ = 7

19. Rulers come in packs of 8. How many rulers are there in 9 packs?

_____

20. A school buys 9 sets of footballs. There are 45 balls in all. How many balls are there in each set?

_____

Times Tables Test 5

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Calculate:

5. 7 × 9 = _____
6. 8 × 5 = _____
7. 3 × 8 = _____
8. 6 × 5 = _____
9. 12 × 4 = _____
10. 5 × 7 = _____
11. 20 ÷ 4 = _____
12. 33 ÷ 3 = _____
13. 84 ÷ 7 = _____
14. 64 ÷ 8 = _____
15. 70 ÷ 10 = _____
16. 25 ÷ 5 = _____

Complete these calculations

17. 4 × _____ = 32
18. 60 ÷ _____ = 5

19. A teacher wants to organise two classes into groups of 12. There are 60 children in the classes. How many groups will the teacher have?

_____

20. How many socks are there in 11 pairs of socks?

_____

Times Tables Test 6

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Calculate:

5. 9 × 5 = _____
6. 7 × 7 = _____
7. 6 × 9 = _____
8. 5 × 10 = _____
9. 5 × 9 = _____
10. 8 × 12 = _____
11. 36 ÷ 4 = _____
12. 66 ÷ 6 = _____
13. 72 ÷ 9 = _____
14. 24 ÷ 2 = _____
15. 110 ÷ 10 = _____
16. 35 ÷ 5 = _____

Complete these calculations

17. 9 × _____ = 90
18. 18 ÷ _____ = 3

19. Cinema tickets cost £6 each. How much will 7 cinema tickets cost?

_____

20. A bucket can hold 7 litres of water. How many buckets of water are needed to fill a paddling pool that holds 63 litres?

_____

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Multiplication and Division

1. Fill in the missing numbers in the multiplication square.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2		4		6		8	9		11	12
2	2		6	8		12	14		18	20		24
3	3			12	15		21	24		30	33	
4		8	12		20	24		32	36		44	48
5	5	10		20	25		35	40		50	55	
6	6		18	24	30	36			54	60		72
7		14	21			42	49	56		70	77	
8	8	16		32	40		56	64	72		88	96
9		18	27		45	54	63		81	90	99	108
10	10		30	40		60	70	80	90	100		120
11		22	33		55	66		88			121	
12	12	24		48	60		84		108	120		144

2. Explain the pattern of the 9 times table.

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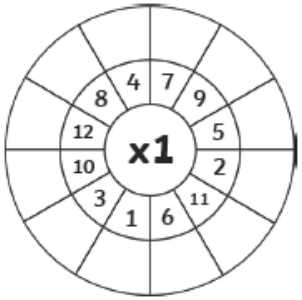
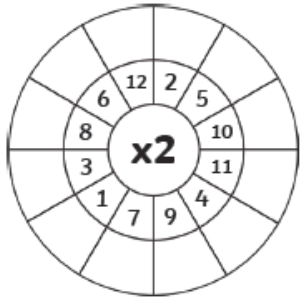
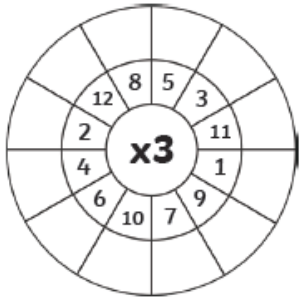
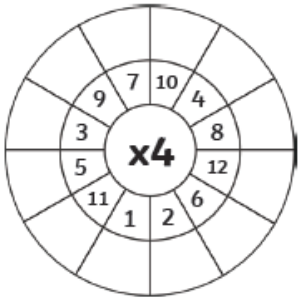
Multiplication Wheels

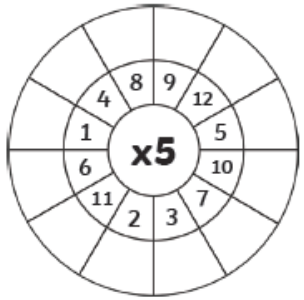
Multiply the numbers by the middle number.

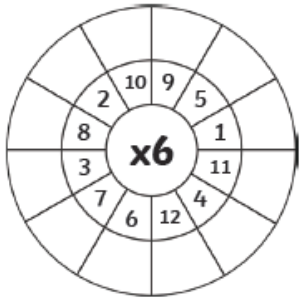


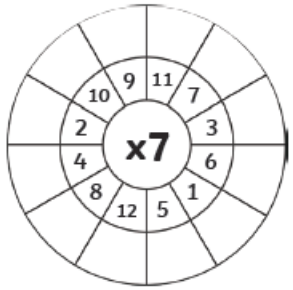


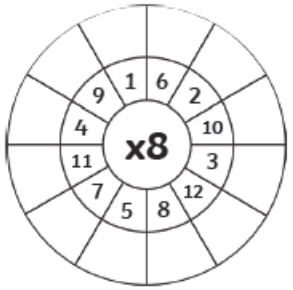


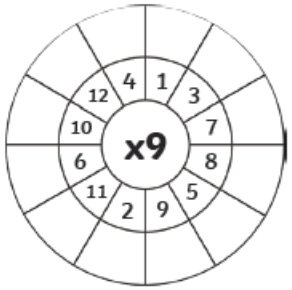


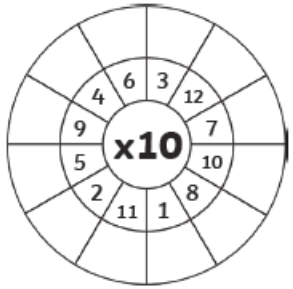


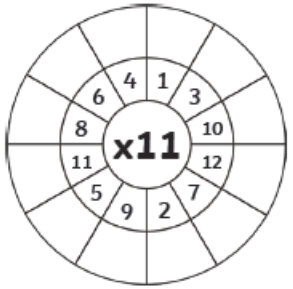


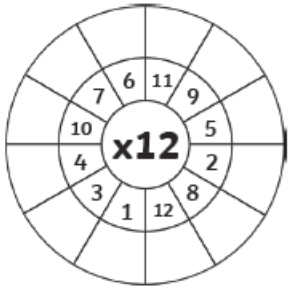












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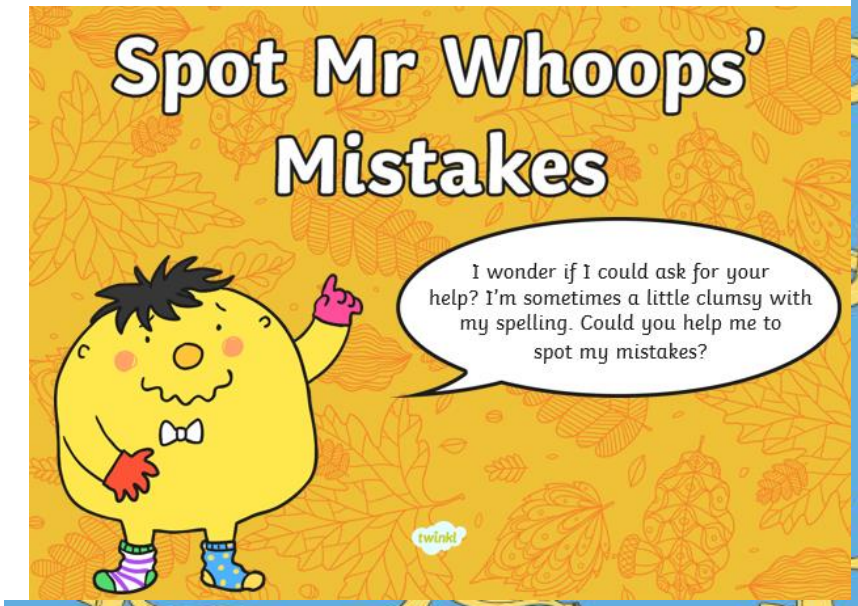
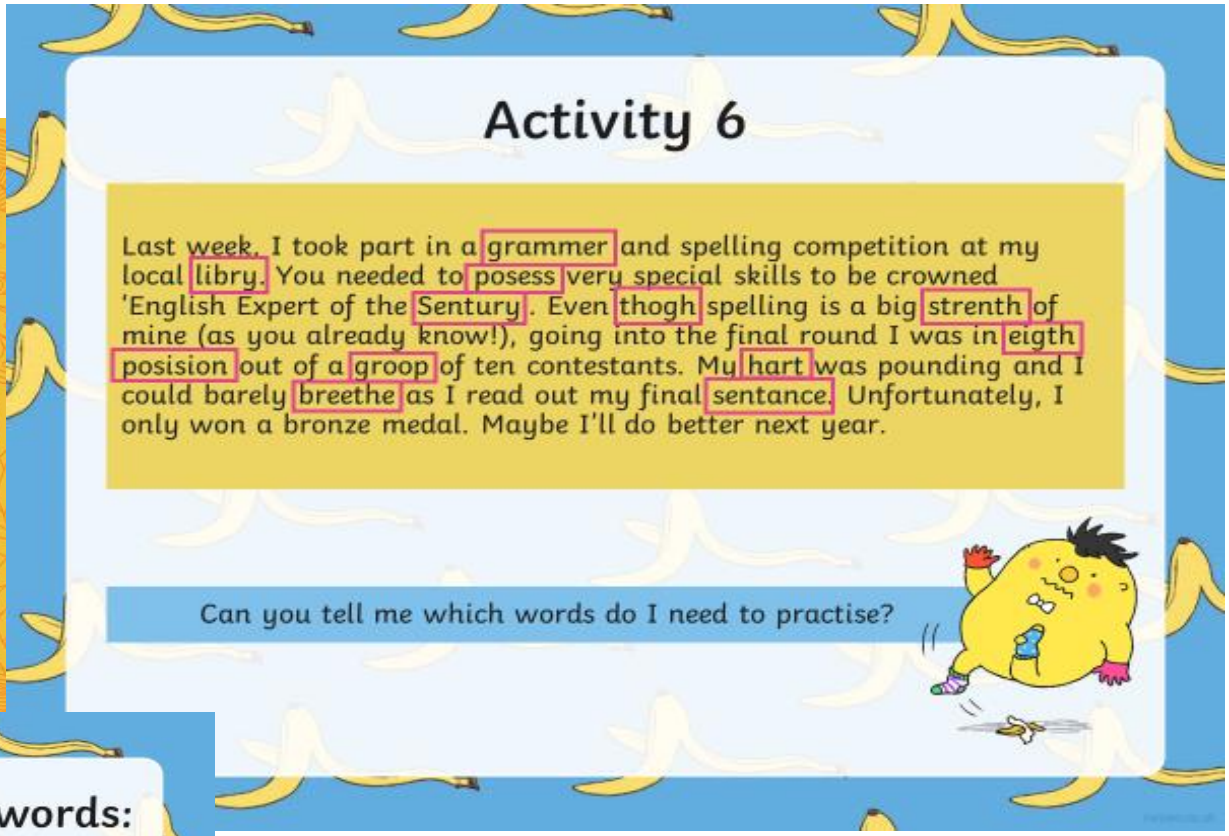
SPELLING





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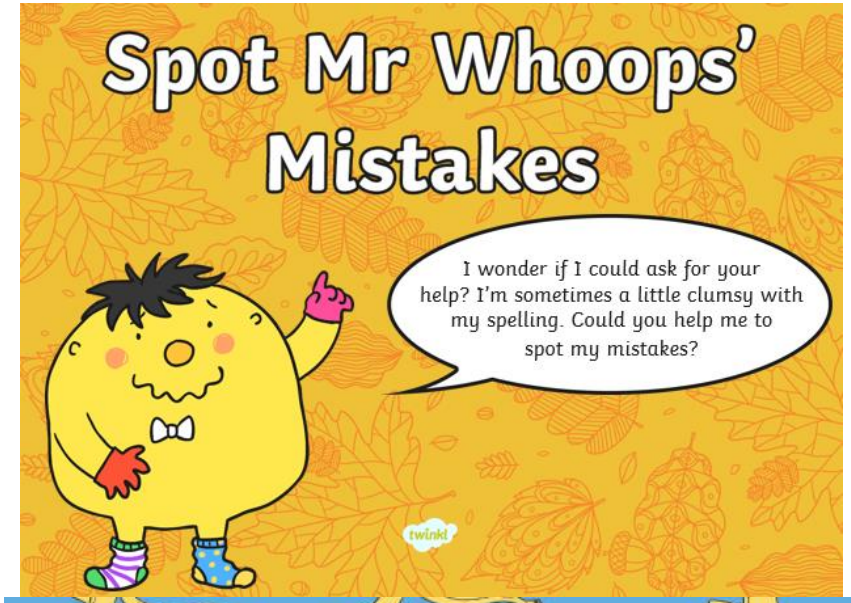
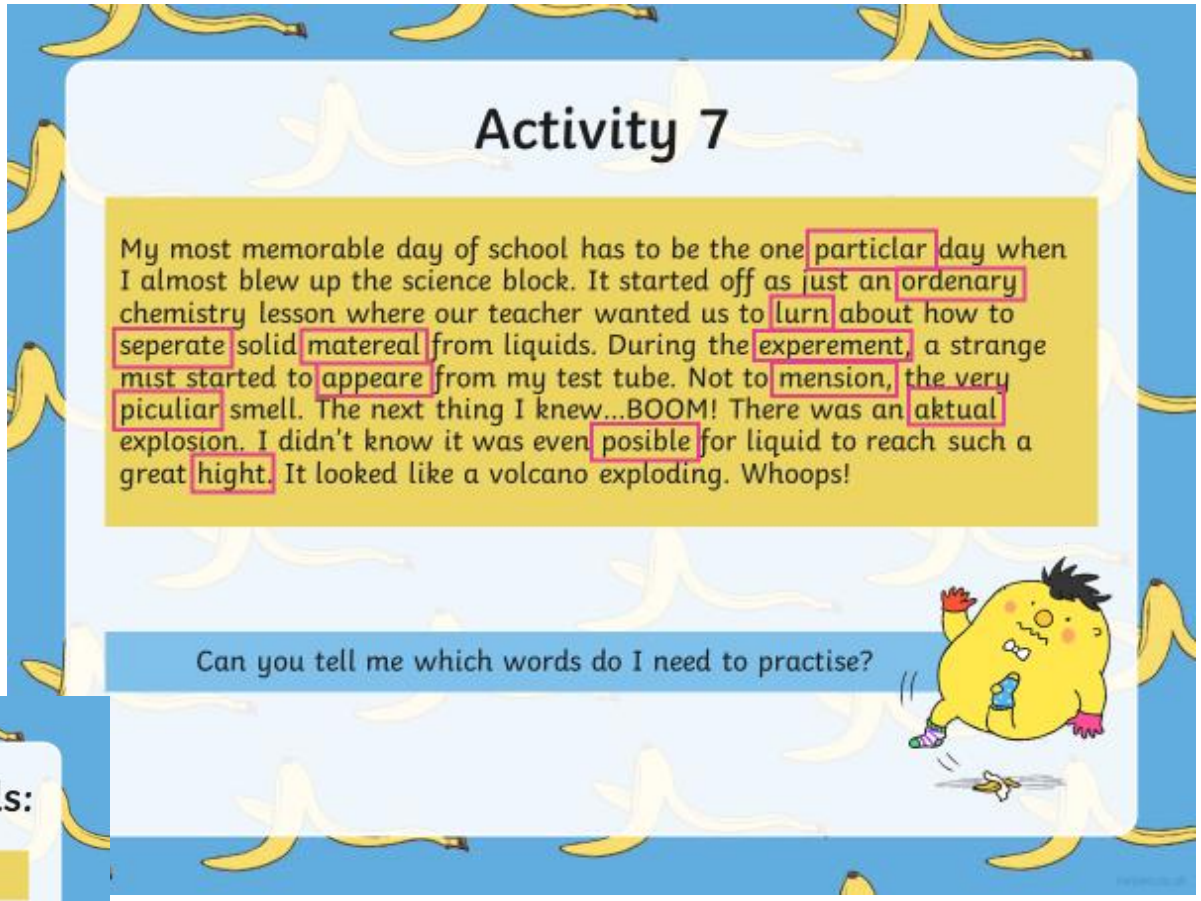
SPELLING





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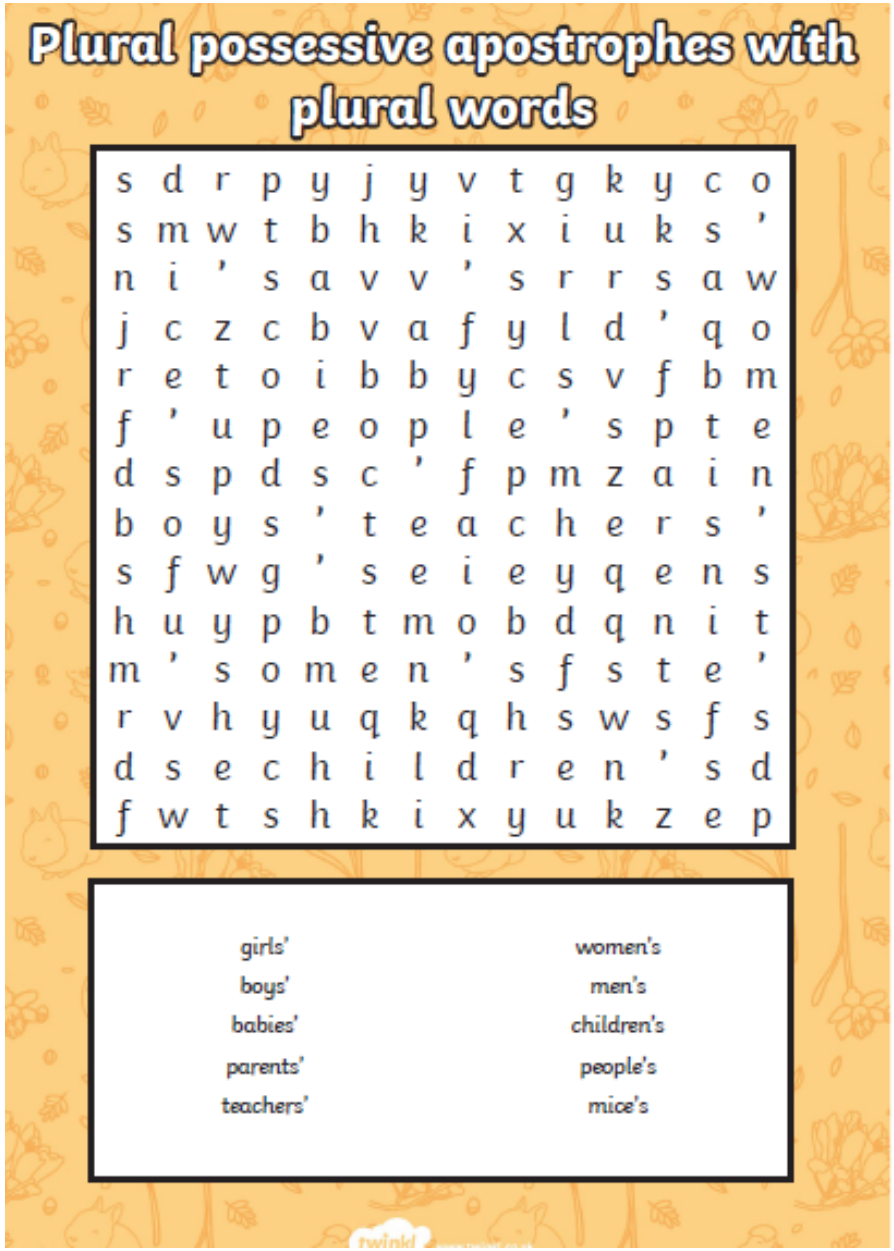
English – Spelling



Spelling
Plural possessive apostrophes with plural words
girls'
boys'
babies'
parents'
teachers'
women's
men's
children's
people's
mice's

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English – Spelling

Spelling
Adverbials of manner
awkwardly
frantically
curiously
obediently
carefully
rapidly
unexpectedly
deliberately
hurriedly
reluctantly

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READING

Rainforest Calling

9:50 a.m.

I wonder if the person who gave the rainforest its name had ever actually been there. Surely, if they had, they'd have called it the 'plant forest' instead. Mrs Curtis, my teacher, told us that more than two thirds of the world's plant species live in rainforest environments. That's more than 80,000 different plants!

There's no way that I'm telling my Grandma Wilkins that! She'd be on the first plane to Brazil with her lucky gardening gloves because she really loves plants. Do you know, she once told me that she might love plants even more than she loves my mum! Don't worry, I haven't told my mum that.

That's one of the reasons why I volunteered for this project – so that I could tell my grandma about all the plants. Mrs Curtis wanted one of us to spend a whole week looking at some webcams in the Amazonian rainforest.

I put my hand straight up. My best friend, Millie, said that the last time she'd seen anything move as fast as my arm was when someone told her daft brother that the bank was giving away free money. Who wouldn't volunteer to spend the whole week looking at the Amazon? I think that I'd be really good at spotting all the different plants and animals.

As soon as Mrs Curtis looked at me, I knew that I hadn't been picked. She had the same expression on her face that she uses to tell us that we've got a maths question wrong as she said, "Maybe next time, Daisy." Jack Walters got picked instead, but he changed his mind when he found out that we're only allowed to look at the webcams during our breaks and at lunchtime. He said that there was no way that he was going to miss playing football in the playground. So Mrs Curtis ended up choosing me anyway! I don't mind having to do normal lessons I got nine out of ten on my spellings last week. Still can't spell rhinnosoraus, though.

Mrs Curtis said that I have to write a journal entry to tell the rest of the class what I've seen on the webcams. I haven't written a journal before. The only things I write at home are lists of my favourite songs and the things I want for Christmas, but Mrs Curtis said not to worry and to just write as I like to speak. I think that should make it easier!

A 'green conversation' charity set the webcams up a few years ago (I'm not actually sure what a green conversation is, or a red or yellow or pink conversation either) and when Mrs Curtis logged on with her laptop, she showed me that we can move the webcams with the arrows on the keyboard. If I want to move left or right, up or down, I just press the arrows. I can even move from camera to camera so that I can explore each layer of the rainforest! Mrs Curtis also said that the Amazon rainforest is over 5,000 miles away from our school, yet I can still move the lens in any direction I want. Sometimes, technology is amazing!

I'd love to spend all my time looking for the monkeys, or even a Bigfoot! My dad says that scientists claim there are still over five million animal species waiting to be discovered in the world, and most of those probably live in the rainforest. He wants me to keep my eyes peeled for a Bigfoot because he says, "Daisy, that'll be like winning the lottery!"

Anyway, my dad thinks that he knows lots about the rainforest. I think that he might have read the same books as Mrs Curtis because they both said that lots of what we all take for granted comes from the rainforest. Those beans that they use to make chocolate come from there, and pineapples, too, plus the ginger that goes into yummy biscuits... even rubber for the soles of my trainers.

Millie says that her uncle has an important job at the city museum and he reckons that more than twenty-five percent (that's a quarter) of all medicines use plants from the rainforest. So if you stay up too late and have a headache, or get an iffy tummy after you've eaten one of your dad's home-made curries, the medicine that you are given could be made from rainforest plants. How amazing is that?

What I'd really like to find, though, is a new kind of flower - maybe one of those beautiful orchids. When you find something new like that, those clever people you see on the documentary channels sometimes let you name them. I'd call mine the Wilkins orchid, after Grandma Wilkins. That would make her feel very important, and she tells me that she's always wanted to be a VIP!

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Questions

Rainforest Calling

1. What is the meaning of the word 'volunteered'?

_____

2. Draw lines to match these figures with the correct information.

80,000	Percentage of all medicines that we use, which come from the rainforest.
5000	Number of spellings that Daisy got correct on her test.
25	Distance in miles from school to the Amazon rainforest.
9	Number of different plant species in the rainforest.

3. Complete the table by showing whether each statement is a fact or an opinion.

	Fact	Opinion
Daisy volunteered to take part in the project.		
Watching the rainforest would be exciting.		
The flowers in the rainforest are beautiful.		
A charity set up the webcams.		

4. How do you think Daisy feels about being chosen to take part in the project? Give evidence for your answer.

_____
_____
_____

5. What kind of relationship do you think Daisy has with her grandma? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____
_____
_____
_____

6. Find and copy three types of food or ingredients that come from the rainforest and are mentioned in the text.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

7. Find and copy a phrase which means that we fail to appreciate something because we're so familiar with it.

_____

8. What type of flower does Daisy hope to find in the rainforest and what name would she give it?

_____

9. Which of these does Daisy mean with the abbreviation VIP?

- ☐ Very Interesting Project
- ☐ Very Important Person
- ☐ Vegetation In Places
- ☐ Vanishing In Power

10. Summarise the text in 30 words or fewer.

_____
_____

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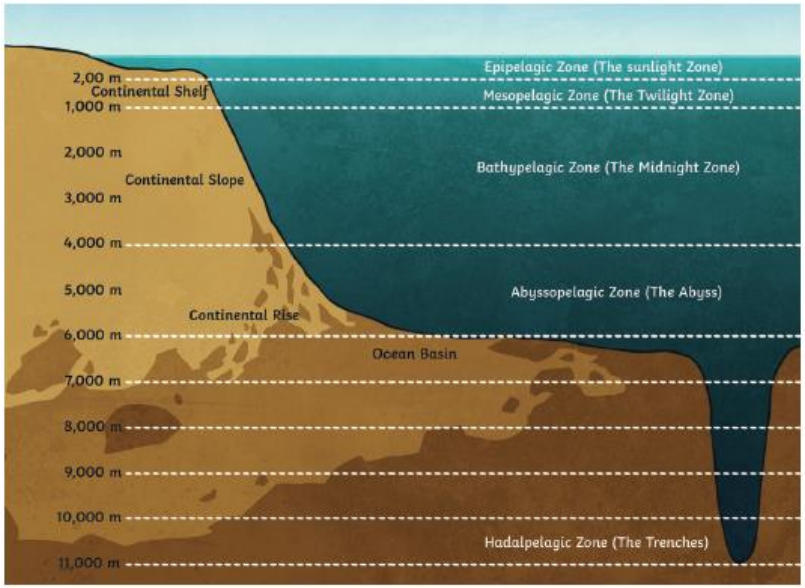
Layers of the Ocean



Oceans cover two thirds of our Earth, making up 362 million km^2 of the Earth's surface. There are five oceans (the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Antarctic or Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean) but they are not separated; they all flow into each other. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of all the oceans. It is so deep in places that the world's tallest mountain, Everest, would sink without a trace!

Oceans should not be confused with seas. Seas are smaller than oceans and are usually located where the land and ocean meet as seen on this map of the United Kingdom:

What Are the Layers of the Ocean?

Oceans are made of five distinct layers which all have their own characteristics, including temperature, light and the creatures living within them.

Epipelagic Zone (Sunlight Zone)

This layer is from the surface to around 200m below the surface of the ocean so sunlight is able to reach it. There is plenty of light and heat in this zone although they both decrease the deeper you go. Due to the light and warmth, this is the layer with the most life, including:

- seaweed which plant feeders eat;
- fast swimming hunters, such as dolphins (mammals which breathe air) and salmon;
- coral reefs.

Humans enjoy this layer for activities such as swimming, fishing and sea transport.

Mesopelagic Zone (Twilight Zone)

This layer reaches to 1000m below the surface of the ocean so only faint sun rays reach it. It is home to some of the strangest sea animals, which often have large eyes to help them see, including the sea cucumber, swordfish, wolf eel and octopus.

No plants grow within this layer so creatures either feed by filtering the water or hunting other creatures at speed. Humans can dive to this layer but have to wear protective suits due to the extreme pressure and lack of warmth.

Bathypelagic Zone (Midnight Zone)

The Midnight Zone, which makes up 90% of the ocean, is up to 4000m below the surface of the ocean. It gets its name from the fact that sunlight cannot reach this layer. Some plants and creatures such as, the anglerfish, the viperfish and the jellyfish produce their own light (bioluminescent). This light is used to hunt their prey.

Although the pressure in this layer is high, there are large numbers of creatures living within it. Many of the animals are red or black due to the low light levels. Some creatures, such as the sperm whale, dive to these depths to hunt for food.

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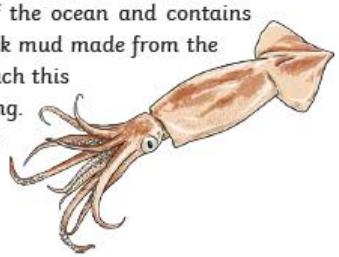
Abyssopelagic Zone (Abyss)

This layer is up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean and contains 75% of the ocean bed, which is covered with thick mud made from the remains of dead animals. The sunlight cannot reach this layer at all so it is pitch-black and near freezing. Very few creatures live here but those that do are mainly transparent, blind invertebrates, such as sea stars, amphipods (shrimps) and squid.



Hadalpelagic Zone (The Trenches)

The Trench is up to 11,000m below the surface of the ocean and is also known as the ocean floor. It is actually a series of underwater canyons (or narrow valleys) which can only be explored using specialist scientific equipment. This is due to the high pressure and near freezing temperatures. There is no natural light in this zone but unique creatures can be found, including some sea stars.

Did you know...?
The deepest part of the ocean ever to be explored by man is in the Mariana Trench. It is almost 11,000m deep!

The ocean is an incredible part of our world and oceanographers (sea scientists) hope that it will be explored more thoroughly as technology advances to increase our knowledge and enable us to protect the oceans for future generations.

Questions

1. How deep is the Bathypelagic Zone? Tick **one**.

   - ○ up to 200m below the surface of the ocean
   - ○ up to 1000m below the surface of the ocean
   - ○ up to 4000m below the surface of the ocean
   - ○ up to 6000m below the surface of the ocean

2. Match the zone to the animals found within it.

Mesopelagic Zone	sea stars, amphipods (shrimps) and squid
Bathypelagic Zone	sea cucumber, swordfish, wolf eel and octopus
Abyssopelagic Zone	anglerfish, viperfish and jellyfish

3. **Find** and **copy** a word that means the same as narrow valleys.

   _____

4. Name **two** conditions that mean it is only possible to explore the Twilight Zone wearing protective clothing.

   •

5. Describe **two** reasons why oceanographers wish to explore the oceans more.

   _____
   _____
   _____

6. Summarise what you have learned about the Abyss, in 40 words or less.

   _____
   _____

Year 4 Home Learning Grid – 22nd June 2020
Additional Resources and Links

Layers of the Ocean Questions

7. In your own words, explain why the Twilight Zone was given that name.

_____

_____

8. How do you think that bioluminescent creatures use light to hunt their prey?

_____

_____

_____

9. Which layer do you think is the most interesting? Give **two** reasons for your choice.

_____

_____

_____